

## FACTS AND FIGURES

### To Increase Efficiency and Extend Scope of Important Territorial Institutions Higher Taxes Became Necessary.

#### NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITY FUNDS

The administration of Governor M. A. Otero has been much criticized by democrats, disgruntled republicans and fellows that are neither, but who have an ache or pain, as to increase in territorial tax, says the New Mexican.

This paper recently published an article, reviewing and comparing the financial record made during the past seven years of the administration of Governor Otero with that of the preceding twelve years of two democratic and one republican administration. A comparison with respect to the management of the legitimate financial affairs of the territory stamped the Otero administration as businesslike, safe and conservative from beginning to end, and also explained in a clear and concise manner why it became necessary in order to restore and preserve the credit of the territory, to increase tax rates to meet the debt, principal and interest, saddled on the people by years of democratic mismanagement and incompetency.

The article, however, did not explain all the increased taxation, which has been charged, has been steadily growing. Anyone familiar with the affairs of the territory ten or even eight years ago, knows full well that educational institutions were languishing; charitable institutions were practically in name only; territorial institutions were run down at the heels, and all were in a chronic condition of lack of funds for regular maintenance. From examination of the various financial bills passed by the different legislatures prior to the administration of Otero, it can be readily seen that no appropriations were made for these institutions except of the most meager kind, and a further examination of territorial treasurers' reports will prove that after those appropriations, such as they were, were made. The only liberal appropriations made since 1892 were for current expenses, and those were insufficient as shown in deficiencies reported by territorial treasurers, and the repeated issuing of expense and deficiency bonds.

All this has been changed under the Otero administration. The territorial institutions are in a flourishing condition; educational institutions rank with institutions of a similar character in the other states and the charitable institutions are a credit to the territory. In order to attain this desired result money had to be expended and the only revenue that can be derived is from taxation. The wifely misrepresentations on this subject make it necessary to place before the taxpayers of the territory a brief showing as to what has been accomplished in the way of extending financial aid to these institutions.

During the past three years twelve counties of the territory have received from the territorial treasurer over one-half million dollars, all derived direct from taxation, for their maintenance, while twelve counties of the territory have been paying their taxes to help raise this money and have not had one dollar of it disbursed within their boundaries. Here are the figures, which are based on direct payments made by the territorial treasurer:

Bernillo County.	
Holmes Hospital . . . \$2,778.67	
University of New Mexico . . . . . \$1,755.45	\$4,534.12
Chaves County.	
N. M. Mil. Inst. . . . .	\$4,399.93
Dona Ana County.	
Agricultural College . . . . .	\$2,091.23
Eddy County.	
Kitty Co. Hospital . . . . .	\$2,293.16
Grant County.	
Sisters of Mercy Hospital . . . . .	\$4,745.49
Grant Co. Charity Hospital . . . . .	\$5,022.41
Normal School . . . . .	\$4,515.03
Silver City Dam . . . . .	\$4,000.00
Luna County.	
Ladies Hospital, Deming . . . . .	\$4,098.79
McKinley County.	
Gallop Hospital . . . . .	\$76.26
San Miguel County.	
Ladies Relief Soc. . . . .	\$5,028.39
Nor. University . . . . .	\$1,483.77
Inmate Asylum . . . . .	\$118,350.12
Santa Fe County.	
Penitentiary . . . . .	\$120,000.00
Orphan's School . . . . .	\$13,212.16
St Vincent's Hos. . . . .	\$9,491.01
Deaf-Blind Asy. . . . .	\$4,786.43
Socorro County.	
School of Mines . . . . .	\$2,745.76
Taos County.	
Sisters of Loreto . . . . .	\$720.30
Valencia County.	
Orphan's School . . . . .	\$3,030.12

Total . . . . . \$538,325.64

More than \$179,000 per year to maintain institutions and charities, representing 6 1/2 mills of the present tax levy as shown by the average collection of taxes during the past three years. These figures do not include \$139,000 for permanent improvement derived from the sale of public lands.

An examination of this statement will show that the counties from which largely come the criticisms as to the increased tax levies, are the very counties that are receiving the direct benefit of such levies and are thereby, in reality, actually reducing their rate very largely.

Without going into too great detail in the matter of tax levies by mills it may be worth while to cite a few

examples. At the close of the Thornton administration, the democratic legislature, in 1897, authorized a levy for all territorial institutions, (not including the penitentiary and charitable associations), in the sum of 2.05 mills on the dollar. The republican legislature of 1903 made a levy for the same purposes in the sum of 5.10 mills on the dollar, thus accounting for 3.05 mills of the present tax rate, which designating people and yellow papers assure the public is due to extravagance in official salaries under the Otero administration.

Now, if it is good policy, if it is good management to reduce expenses regardless of results and if the tax payers of the territory do not care for schools, do not wish their institutions kept up and are not disposed to be charitable, then cut them out, lower taxes, and go back to where the territory was under democratic administrations. Those persons who desire to show their good faith in demanding a lower tax rate can best do so by pledging themselves to elect members of the next legislature who are committed to vote for a bill abolishing or curtailing the income of any public institution or charity located in their respective districts.

## USUAL BREAKFAST FOOD

### EL PASO DISHES UP HER REGULAR MAN FOR MEAL.

A desperate combat took place early this morning at El Paso and Second streets between a negro and a white man, which resulted in the death of the former and the probable fatal wounding of the white man, says the El Paso News. Charles L. McBride, a former bartender in "Fronch's" saloon, was sitting at a table in a Chinese restaurant waiting for his breakfast, when like blood, a negro, entered. McBride sat down at the same table with McBride, although there were many other vacant places which he could occupy. McBride requested that he remove to another table, which request caused the negro to become very angry, and warm words ensued.

In the midst of the argument, the negro came at McBride, who is a consumptive, with an ice pick, and inflicted a stab, penetrating his left side and causing a serious wound. In the struggle for his life McBride had been sent crashing through the folding doors and as he reached the sidewalk he drew his revolver and shot the negro through the right breast. The colored man immediately sought cover and hid himself to rush through the rear of when he again began an attack, swinging the sharp pick murderously through the air. McBride then fired a second time, this shot getting his man through the heart, which caused the building, breaking the doors in his desperate flight and then to drop dead on the sidewalk, with the pick firmly clutched in his hand.

McBride painfully walked into the saloon and then proceeded down the street to the police station in order to give himself up. En route he met Detective Joe Rogers and told him what had occurred. Mr. Rogers then accompanied the wounded man to the station from which he was immediately transferred to the hospital at the county jail.

McBride's condition is considered serious by the physicians in attendance, as the ice pick passed three inches to the right, and one and one-half inches below the left nipple, inflicting a deep wound, which has caused internal bleeding. The injured man is known to have always been peaceably inclined. His wound, taken with his falling health, is viewed with concern by his many friends.

#### Worst of All Experiences.

"Can anything be worse than to feel that every minute will be your last? Such was the experience of Mrs. S. H. Newman, Decatur, Ala. "For three years," she writes, "I endured insupportable pain from indigestion, stomach and bowel trouble. Death seemed inevitable when doctors and all remedies failed. At length I was induced to try Electric Bitters, and the result was miraculous. I improved at once, and now I'm completely recovered." For Liver, Kidney, Stomach and Bowel troubles Electric Bitters is the only medicine. Only 50c. It's guaranteed by all druggists.

## THE GOVERNMENT FORESTRY DISPLAY

### MOST EXTENSIVE DISPLAY EVER MADE BY UNCLE SAM AT A WORLD'S FAIR.

St. Louis, June 14.—The magnitude and importance of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition as a school of instruction to the people of the United States is fully appreciated by the government, which has many interesting and instructive exhibits. The Bureau of Forestry has an exhibit in the government building, its purpose being to illustrate the work which the bureau is doing, and to show actual forest conditions in all parts of the country.

The importance of preserving our forests is receiving much consideration and the world's fair visitors are

given object lessons showing them what practical forestry is, and how the forests can be preserved and maintained.

The American lumber interests are very extensive, and are important natural sources of wealth. The forests must be protected and preserved in order to continue the lumber industry, and as a means aiding the farmer the forests figure in many ways. With the enlargement of the cultivable area and the improved methods of farming by irrigation, the degree of dependence upon the forests is becoming more appreciable. The government has three separate forestry exhibits at the fair. One is the Government building proper, another in the Forestry, Fish and Game building in which is centered the exhibits of the great lumber industry of the country and a third is an outdoor exhibit. A complete and attractive collection of photographic transparencies illustrating forest problems and conditions as they exist in the United States. Among the features shown are the tree planting, cutting of forests and their renewal by natural reproduction, forest planting in treeless regions and in places where forests have been destroyed by various agencies. These pictures form an interesting display.

The various implements and instruments used in connection with forest destruction, and the insects which destroy trees, are also exhibited. Methods of testing the strength of woods are also shown in this collection. An extensive outdoor forestry exhibit is another of the features of general instructive value of this bureau. Two and a half acres are given to tree planting and scientific forestry, showing how to plant trees and preserve forests, and the best forms of wind breaks, made of trees planted in various ways for preserving the farms in the windy regions of the west.

The entire forestry exhibit is a valuable school for the public. Farmers can derive inestimable benefit from visiting the World's fair and carefully studying the government's scientific methods not only of forestry but of other branches of the field, farm and garden, the ranch and the home. The fair is the world's greatest school, where more can be learned on almost any one subject in a week's observation than can be learned in the ordinary course of a life time by merely taking advantage of things as they come and go.

The Iowa people of Albuquerque, pursuant to previous arrangements, met last night and perfected the organization of an Iowa club.

The principal objects of the society are to promote sociability among the people from Iowa, to welcome strangers from that state, and to furnish information to Iowa people who contemplate coming to Albuquerque. The organization starts out with a membership of twenty, and other names will be added at the next meeting. The following officers of the club were chosen last night: President, Mrs. W. J. Hyde, formerly of Tracer; vice president, Mrs. J. H. Olin, of Des Moines; treasurer, Mrs. S. E. Newcomer, of Burlington; secretary, Mr. Gatchell, of Des Moines.

The ladies of the club will meet semi monthly, and the regular meetings will be held once a month at the residences of the members. The next regular meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Newcomer, on South Walter street.

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## GOOD RAIN AT LAS CRUCES

### THE MESILLA VALLEY DRENCHED BY A THREE HOUR RAIN LAST NIGHT.

"The drought is broken in the Mesilla valley," said Conductor L. F. Gilford, as his train from the south came to a halt at the local depot this morning. "For three solid hours the glorious rain came down along the Mesilla valley, and when the train was speeding along the fertile valley the ground was being thoroughly soaked and the irrigating ditches were running full. The present drought is the longest in the history of the Mesilla valley, and although late in coming, the rain last night was hailed by the people down south with genuine delight. It was a grand rain—the very skies seem to open wide, and the water came from the heavens in good old Missouri fashion."

#### Sunday School Workers.

Duluth, Minn., June 14.—The annual convention of the Minnesota State Sunday School association begins its sessions this evening in this city and will last until the end of the week. Almost every county of the state is represented among the several hundred delegates who have arrived. The meetings are to be held in the First Methodist and Pilgrim Congregational churches, and some of the most noted Sunday school workers and evangelists of the entire country will take part.

The interior decorations of the government pavilion, carried out so effectively in the colors and design of the national flag, were done by Miss Grace Lincoln Temple of Washington, D. C.

The finer work of the landscape department was planned largely by a woman who has been for several years Mr. Keasler's trusted assistant. The young lady is Miss Eda Sutermeister, a trained landscape architect. To her it fell the task and the opportunity of arranging the decorative

## WOMAN'S WORK AT WORLD'S FAIR

St. Louis, Mo., June 12.—The important place of woman in the world's economy is fully set forth at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. In every department of this greatest of all exhibitions, her influence and taste are demonstrated. From the dome of Festival hall to the remotest corner of the grounds where floral decorations lend their charm, woman's handiwork is to be found.

That women are able to cope with men in almost all fields of human activity has been proved within the past decade. The World's Fair visitors whose exposition standards are based upon what they saw at the Chicago fair, eleven years ago, are apt to ask, after a tour of the grounds, "Where is your women's building? Is there no pavilion where the work of women is displayed? Are women ignored altogether? Are women great World's Fair?"

Then the mind wanders back to the beautiful women's building at Chicago, where paintings, statuary, lace and embroidery were on exhibition, where the entire building was a monument to woman's skill and ability, and there is a feeling of regret that the commissioners should have forgotten or ignored their sisters and wives, their daughters and sweethearts. Yet the women were not forgotten. The shy, timid creature who could be overlooked or relegated to the background has but remote connection with the American woman of today. She is a creature of the past, and in her place come the strong, capable, enlightened woman of the twentieth century, who does not take herself to the front, but takes her place there by reason of what she is and what she can accomplish.

We no longer hear of the "poetess," the "dilettante," the "gambler," but we have more women poets, doctors and authors than ever before. And so it was a confession of inferiority and weakness to huddle the products of women's hands in a building by themselves, as if women were afraid of a comparison with men, as if their work could have no possible chance for award was brought into competition with the work of men. The act of congress that made the Louisiana Purchase Exposition a possibility outlined the work of the Board of Lady Managers in such terms as to preclude the possibility of any separation in the work of men and women. In every department the sex distinction is eliminated, the work of men and women being admitted on exactly the same basis. The fact that there is to be a woman on each jury of award that is to pass judgment on the work of women is a concession, not to women but to the men on the jury, who are much less likely to know about the things made exclusively by women than is the modern woman, with her insatiable thirst for knowledge, to know about the work of men, the work in which she has not yet taken a hand.

In the administrative departments of the exposition, much of the most important work has been entrusted to women, and their compensation is the same as that paid to men holding similar positions. In a few instances, women have performed missions and accomplished tasks that would have resulted in failure had they been entrusted to men.

When the federal government was asked for a loan of four and one-half millions of dollars, it was a woman, Mrs. Daniel Manning, president of the Board of Lady Managers, who went to Washington and lobbied for the bill among the friends of her distinguished husband, thus securing enough votes to insure its passage.

There was a general wish on the part of the American people that Queen Victoria's jubilee presents might form a part of the great exposition. That these priceless treasures would actually be sent to St. Louis to remain on exhibition for seven months was thought to be impossible, for the world remembered with what precautions and anxiety they were sent throughout the United Kingdom, a few years ago. Yet Miss Florence Hayward, the well-known writer of St. Louis, who is well known in London as she is in her native city, agreed to undertake the delicate mission. The fact that thousands daily climb the hill to the group of administration buildings for the purpose of inspecting these tokens of loyalty to the best of all queen monarchs is sufficient evidence of the success of Miss Hayward's work.

In the department of education and social economy, the greatest educational exhibit in the history of America, Mr. Rogers has been assigned by a woman whose knowledge of educational works, and whose taste in the arrangement of displays, have relieved him of the most trying details of his section. The lady is Miss Minnie Bronson, a teacher and writer of wide experience.

When the Missouri building, the most important of all the state buildings, was designed, a place was made for a piece of sculpture that all the world should see. The enormous glided dome must be crowned by a statue embodying the Spirit of Missouri. The commission was awarded to Miss Carrie Wood, who, as a child, has played in Forest park where the Missouri building stands.

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planting for the beautiful cascade gardens and many of the other ornamental landscape decorations. She is at once a business woman, an artist and an unflinching judge of plants.

The extensive exhibit that made the long journey from Alaska to St. Louis, the collection of furs, minerals, photographs and all the other interesting objects from that remote territory, came under the direction and management of a capable and much traveled woman, Mrs. Mary E. Hart.

The secretaries of several of the state commissions are ladies, and the big offices in the Administration building are filled with women employed in every capacity from that of newspaper reporter to mediator of photographs.

In the department of sculpture, women are conspicuously represented. Miss Wood's "Spirit of Missouri" is by no means the only figure modeled by a woman. The beautiful sphinxes over the arches of the north and east entrances to the Palace of Machinery were done by Miss Melva Boettcher Wilson, of New York. Another New York woman, Miss Edith H. Stevens, modeled the splendid figures that recline above the broken pediment forming the top of the center dome within the grand triumphal arch that is the main entrance to the Palace of Liberal Arts. These figures, because of their position, only a few feet above the eyes of the beholder, were much more important than many of the larger groups for routine and dome.

Among the seventeen portrait statues that line the approaches to the cascade gardens, four were the work of women. These are Daniel Boone, by Emil Yandell, George Rogers Clark, by Elsie Ward, James Madison, by Janet Hendler, and James Monroe, by Julia Bracken. And a greater triumph for woman than any of those that have been described remains to be mentioned. Behind the great main cascade, and at the center of the majestic Colonnade of States, stands the beautiful temple of music and oratory. Festival hall, whose mighty dome, towering two hundred feet in air, is larger than that of St. Peter's of the Pantheon at Rome. This dome that overlooks the entire exposition grounds, the city, and a wide expanse of farm land to the west, is crowned by the work of a woman. True, this important commission was not assigned to a woman. A man was to have modeled the Victory for the dome of Festival hall. At the last moment he fell ill, or was called abroad, or—but it is needless to speculate as to the cause of his failure to deliver the model from which the colossal figure should have been enlarged. The failure was not announced until it was too late to give another commission, so Dr. Bitter was constrained to look about among his plaster figures for one that would do. Miss Evelyn B. Longman has modeled a Victory for the dome of the Palace of Varied Industries that was an entirely new conception as a Victory. Ever since the Nike of Samothrace sprang into marble flight in commemoration of the greatest of Greek triumphs, the accepted figure of Victory has been that of a woman. Miss Longman modeled a vigorous young athlete, his supple figure poised on the tips of his toes, his lips parted as if in a shout of triumph and his hand extended with the victor's wreath. This figure was found to be not merely the best, but the only one that was really worthy of the loftiest point of decoration in the great decorative scheme of the grounds.

So the Victory that crowns the dome of the Festival hall is the crowning victory of woman at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

THE VERY GOOD TOWN OF DEMING

A FINE COLLECTION OF MOST INTERESTING LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

who has been suffering for months with an abscess on her jaw.

A Portland cement sidewalk will at once be laid from the depot to the center of town.

Since the closing of school, nearly all the teachers have left town. Prof. W. H. Dickey goes to Tuscon for the summer. Miss Lily Billingsley will attend a summer school in Chicago. Miss Allen will visit in the Indian Territory. Miss Ella P. Quibney, who has been the eight grade grammar teacher for the past seven years, has returned to her home in Sioux City, Iowa, and will not come back to Deming. Miss Quibney is one of the best teachers in the country. Professor Dickey will hold his old place as city superintendent and U. Francis Duff will continue as principal of the high school.

Friday last a party of six drove out to Black Butte and visited the prehistoric ruins in that vicinity. Saturday a number of the little trucks plinked at the ranch of W. T. Russell, the milkman. They report a good time drinking milk and eating watermelons.

Remains Will be Taken to Louisville.

Charles Johnbooke, age 29, who succumbed to consumption last Sunday will be taken to his old home in Louisville, Ky., for burial. He came to this city about a year ago with his wife and child and up to a few weeks ago was doing very nicely. When the turn for the worse came his parents were sent for and will accompany the remains home tomorrow morning. Mr. Johnbooke, while a young man, had attained some prominence in his home town on account of his ability as a lawyer.

## 'THE MOST PERFECT CLIMATE IN THE WORLD'

Mrs. Mary Hamilton, who taught the public school at Cook's Peak, in southern New Mexico, and who spent several winters at Deming, passed through the city this morning for Richmond Center, Wis., where she will spend the summer with relatives and friends. Miss Hamilton was a Presbyterian missionary for a number of years in India, and when her health failed her, she was advised to seek the dry, pure climate of New Mexico. This morning she said: "I am going home feeling like a well woman once more. I found this climate the most perfect sunshine climate in the world." The lady will teach next year the Presbyterian mission school at El Rito, this territory, and if she finds the climate of El Rito does not agree with her health she will return forthwith to southern New Mexico.

#### To Boom Minnesota.

St. Paul, Minn., June 14.—The state immigration convention, for which preparations have been making for some time under the joint auspices of the commercial clubs of Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul, opened in this city today with a good attendance of railroad officials, land agents and business men from various parts of the state. The specific purpose of the meeting is to promote the settlement of the unoccupied lands of Minnesota and to induce farmers and other immigrants to settle in this state instead of going further into the northwest.

## GREETING TO FLAG DAY AT PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, June 14.—Today is Flag day, the one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary of the enactment by congress that the flag should consist of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and a union of stars, one for each state, in a blue field. The American flag association, which takes this day under its particular care, recently sent out a circular broadcast through the country urging patriotic societies, school children and the public generally to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies, and to see that the flag should "greet the rising sun salute the setting sun."

It is but natural that the day should be more generally observed in Philadelphia than in other cities, for it was in this city, in a house still standing at 235 Arch street, that Betsy Ross made the first flag. The house was to-day visited by delegations of school children and others, and during the forenoon patriotic exercises were held under its roof.

Miss Claude Albright, daughter of Col. and Mrs. J. G. Albright, returned home last night. Miss Albright has just closed her season in New York City. She has been starring as "Peggy from Paris." George Ade's clever opera of Henry W. Savage management. She has had immense success, both as grand and comic opera artist for the past two seasons. The young lady is delighted to be home again, but will leave soon to continue her work in New York.

Shooting at Minot.

Minot, N. D., June 14.—The annual tournament of the North Dakota State Sportsman's association opened here today and will continue through tomorrow. A number of well known shots are taking part and some good scores were made in the opening events.

John Stein, the general superintendent of the Fred Harvey eating system, came in from the south this morning, and is spending the day at the Alvarado.

Colonel J. P. McGurty has just returned from a trip to New York and Massachusetts.

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HOSTETTER'S  
STOMACH  
BITTERS

It will strengthen the stomach, keep the bowels open and prevent these ailments. Try a bottle.

DEMING.

From the Graphic.

Rev. E. N. Bragg and family arrived and are established at the Methodist parsonage. He began his work as pastor of the church at this place last Sunday.

A letter from Mrs. J. W. Burley, who formerly lived here, but now in San Marcial, brings the sad news that Mr. Burley died of pneumonia at that place.

Walter